## RECENT FERN LITERATURE 139

ish, very broadly alate, about  $70 \mu$  in diameter (wings included).

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1013101, collected near Juan Díaz, Panamá, alt. 75 meters, in wet forest ravine, January 13, 1918, by E. P. Killip (no. 2778). A second sheet of the same collection is almost identical, and there is also a sterile specimen from the vicinity of Frijoles, Canal Zone (*Killip* 2918). Otherwise the species is known only from a single Peruvian collection (*Spruce* 4636), to be mentioned further.

Baker's inadequate and misleading description of

Acrostichum oligarchicum (Leptochilus oligarchicus C. Chr.) is based upon two Peruvian specimens, both collected by Spruce on Mount Guayrapurina. I have studied these at Kew. The first of them, no. 4737, collected in September, 1856, is a large, very robust, coarse plant with fully pinnate blades, the pinnae very strongly reticulate-veined; it is annotated by Baker, and must be regarded as the type specimen of his species. The second element, Spruce 4636, collected in July, 1855, is exactly our Panama plant, with delicate simple fronds. It is not annotated by Baker and is so utterly different that one wonders how it could possibly have been included in his concept of A. oligarchicum. Both specimens are represented by excellent photographs in the U. S. National

Herbarium.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## **Recent Fern Literature**

Andersson-Kotto, Irma. "Variegation in three species of ferns." Zeitschrift fur induktive Abstammungsund Vererbungslehre. 1930 Bd. LVI Heft 2, p. 115-201. The author of this paper has completed and published results of another extensive and intensive study of fern genetics. The report comprises nearly 100 pages with numerous illustrations. It may be noted that owing to

## 140 AMERICAN FERN JOURNAL

the separate development of the gametophyte generation ferns offer especially interesting material for the purpose of genetic analysis. In this study the writer has followed through the behavior of variegation in successive generations of three types of cultivated ferns which she designates as *Polystichum angulare*, *Lastraea atrata*, *Scolopendrium vulgare*. The paper is too extensive for detailed review in this journal but it represents a noteworthy contribution both to fern genetics and to plant genetics, in general. It is noted that the character of variegation found expression in the prothallia as well as in the leafy fern plant. Possibly, this is the first case in which albinism has been recorded for the gametophyte generation.—R. C. B.

Prof. Conard has briefly recorded the finding of prothallia of *Botrychium virginianum* in Iowa and published photographs of some of his material. The specimens were about 12 cm. below the surface of the ground, "irregular roundish tubers, dark brown and coarsely bristly outside. . . . The dense interior tissue was of the color and consistency of white potato."<sup>1</sup>

A recent issue of *Trillia* (no. 9, Oct., 1930), the journal of the Botanical Society of western Pennsylvania, contains an annotated list of 26 species of ferns and fern allies observed at Little Moose Lake in the Adirondacks by Marie B. Knauz.

A SECOND STATION FOR ASPLENIUM MONTANUM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—There is a terse saying, once current among the old-time mining prospectors of the west that "gold is where you find it." In a broader sense this is often true of many of the desirable things of life. I have sometimes thought that this statement was also

<sup>1</sup> Conard, H. S. Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. 36: 141-142, plates 1 and 2. 1931.